REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,287—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

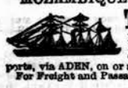
The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Rusatti, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAB, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA ..... BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	200	220	60	
Port Said	350	240	60	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 12TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CONSETT, sailing a few days hence for LIVERPOOL, has limited accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Clarke, on board, or at his Dubashes, Cursetjee and Bouljee, for terms of passage.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Roser, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— TRAVANCORE	1993	350	W. Barratt	....16th Aug.
(s) BOKHARA	3933	450	W. D. Anderson	.23rd do.
— BANGALORE	3342	450	E. G. Stead	....30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	.. 6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3168	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th August.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews	.. 2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	.... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 24th instant, For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the STEAMER'S ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BYCULLA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th August 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES. THOSE suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to arness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS
ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta, Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., Sole Agents.
6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL
BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
IN AID OF THE
BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 3
STALLS	„ 2
GALLERY	„ 1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY & Co.

A. B. CHALMERS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per S.S. ST. GEORGE, from MOULMEIN, are hereby informed that unless they send at once sufficient Lighters and Rafters to land their Cargo the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

POONA CALICO BALL.

THE CALICO BALL will take place as previously advertised, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, at the COUNCIL HALL. Applications for Tickets, accompanied by remittances, should be made, as soon as possible, to the undersigned.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 8, N. I. Lines, Poona, August 12th 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS, of BAPOO POOTLAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

POOTLAJEE SOKAJEE and TRIMBUCK VAJENATH ..... Applicants.

TAKE NOTICE that an APPLICATION has been made by the abovenamed Applicants for a GRANT to them (as the nephews and only next of kin of the said deceased) of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of the abovenamed deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 12th day of August 1878.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Applicant's Attorney.

No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash Rs. a.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each 1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, BAREILLY CART, Second-hand, Must be cheap. Address particulars of price, &c., "E. T. N.," *Gazette* Office.

AS Attendant upon a LADY or in Charge of Children, a Married Woman offers her services in return for passage to England. Address "A. B. C.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE, PORK, 200 lbs. in Barn. Apply on Board Ship Beehordas Ambidas, or HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE Dubash, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, and Victoria Building. Price moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c FEARSE, Apollo Street.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.
SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8
HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronised their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1	14	Rs. 1	12
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1	10	Rs. 1	0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	8
Souchong	1	6	1	6
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	4

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted :—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11	years	old, Castle C	Rs.	24 0
Do.	„	„	40	„	„ J	„	36 0
Do.	„	Spain,	2	„	„ 1	„	14 0
SHERRIES	from	„	3	„	„ A	„	15 0
Do.	„	„	8	„	„ G	„	24 0
MANZANILLA,			7	„	„ M	„	22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C	„ 17	„ 19
„ D	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

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VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	own.. 11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LABOSE	„ .. 16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ .. 18 8	10 8
PAULLAC	„ .. 17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE	„ .. 15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC	„ .. 19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE	„ .. 17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	„ .. 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	„ .. 23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABGORCE (Margaux)	„ .. 27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	„ .. 27 0	15 0
B. BSAC	„ .. 18 0	10 0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS	own.. 18 8	10 8
POMARD	„ .. 20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN	„ .. 21 8	11 8
SPARKLING RED	„ .. 30 0	16 0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended	own..	46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	„ ..	46 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	„ ..	40 0	22 0
Do. in Magnums	„ ..	70 0	..
FERMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	„ ..	38 0	21 0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup	„ ..	27 0	14 8

* SHERRIES.

Duty and Town Dues paid.

	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry	own.. 18 0	..
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	„ .. 22 0	..
VINO DE PASTO, Pale and dry	„ .. 28 0	..
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet	„ .. 31 0	..
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids	„ .. 33 0	..
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry Wine, nutty, recommended to Connoisseurs	„ .. 35 0	..
AMOROSO, very choice and superior	„ .. 37 0	..

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, (White capsule and label)	own.. 20 0	..
VERY OLD PORT (Brown capsule and label), recommended	„ .. 22 0	..
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	„ .. 24 0	..
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	„ .. 34 0	..

* STILL MOSELLES.

ZELTINGEN	own..	24 0	..
BRAUNEBERGER	„ ..	30 0	..

* SPARKLING MOSELLES.

BRAUNEBERGER	own..	28 0	16 2
JOSEPHSHOFFER	„ ..	32 8	18 12
ZELTINGER	„ ..	36 8	20 4
SCHARZHOFBERGER	„ ..	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	„ ..	30 8	16 12

DISCOUNT :—Orders accompanied by cash for single dozen will carry a discount of 5 per cent.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

NOTICES.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extr of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH AUGUST, 1878.

MARKET closed for Cocoanut holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ETHIOPIA, 1,319 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP LANDSEER, 778 tons, Captain C. A. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Moulmein 15th June, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP HOUSDOUNOUT, 875 tons, Captain A. Scotland, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Moulmein, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Gilbert Cooper, Mr. Bleannoe, Mr. E. Ms, and four deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo:—3,557 packages piecegoods, 479 bales twist, 215 bales twist, 215 boxes soap, 300 kegs nails, 765 cases tinplates, 1631 tons coals, 50 cases tobacco, 8 packages earthenware, 105 cases wine, 6 packages glassware, 8 packages lamps, 10 cases slates, 21 packages colour, and many packages merchandise and machinery.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Akola (s)	Russell	Kurrachee, Aug 9.
	Ethiopia (s).....	Henderson ...	Calcutta, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Coldstream	Walker	Bussorah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's Steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta:—To Madras—Mr and Mrs Whitten and 2 children, 3 infants, Mrs E Welsh, Mr Gregory, Mr G Wilson, Mr R Blair, Miss Mums, Mr G Curry, and Mr G Nash. To Galle—Mr G Bartlett, and servant, and Surgeon-Major T B O'Brien. To Melbourne—Mrs J Welsh. To Malta—Mr G Richardson. To Venice—Mr C C Stevens. To Southampton—Sub-Condr R Widley, Mr and Mrs J Percival and infant, Mr J J Allen, and Mrs and Miss Bosse 3 children and infant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—1874 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 405 cwts myrabollams, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 825 cwts myrabollams, Esuf Ahmed; 60 bales rags, Hemraz Wookurdas.

Consett s—15 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee; 40 bales wool, Moomunbhoy Gangjee.

European s—31 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 9 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 64 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1877 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—W & A Gresham and Co.
1104 Consett (s), Clarke—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1806 Jennie Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
6493 Stockbridge, Laing—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

1064 Webfoot, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1809 Bangalore (s), Stead—Mail, 30th Aug.
1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—Mails, 16th Aug.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2154 Bates Family, Dougall—Edward Bates & Co.
1607 Blythwood, Thomas—M. Nensey Jeejeebhoy.
1313 Bacengaria, Littlejohn—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1497 Culzean, Fernie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1614 County of Peebles, Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
699 Marchioness of Londonderry, Lucas.
1250 P F Webster, Cutting.
696 Shah Jehan, Lawson.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 15th Aug.

FOR HONGKONG.

1746 Hindostan (s), Haselwood—Mails, 19th Aug.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Baldvin—Hajee Cassum.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

479 Adriane, DeFot.

FOR KURRACHEE.

993 Shadwan (s), Kenearley—Persian S Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1162 St James, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1213 Princeport, Brown.
1493 Stornoway, Storm.

FOR SINGAPORE.

840 Timour, Robbins.

FOR TUTICORIN.

730 Dunphails Castle, Wildes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1376 Bechordass Ambaidass, Williams.

FOR KURRACHEE AND GENOA.

1131 Telford (s), Wilson—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1168 Howden, Nicholson.

NOT FIXED.

1559 Battle Abbey, Banks—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1256 Rasian, Thompson—Rowe, Latham and Co.
1199 British India, Thompson—Killick, Nixon.
1114 Byculla (s), Hamlin.
1256 Carlebarre, Richardson.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—W. Nicol & Co.
1131 Francois I (s), 1 coachend.
1853 Golconda (s), Seaton—F. and O. Co.
2326 Hutton (s), Hodges.
675 Hougomoni, Scotland.
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
1277 Janet Cowan, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Kotsa (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
713 Lankow, Anderson.
1116 Lord Eslington (s), Fenwick.
967 Lady Melville, Hansen.
649 Mula (s), Doer—Essa bin Khuleefa.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
741 Modern, Stewart—W and A Graham & Co.
2100 Red Cloud, Taylor—Tudor Co.
1767 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1220 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—E. Bates & Co.
1335 St George (s), Johnson.
1440 Timor (s), Banton—J Mackintosh & Co.
1271 Varuna, Rowe—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—M. Nusserwanjee.
915 Whitesadder, Whyte—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1811 Yarkand, Callander—E Bates & Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·553
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·913
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	541
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during the month	9·75
" year	77·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Aug....	0·03

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 13.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

146-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Bhaishett Tricumlall and another—Fletcher and S. and Bhaishunker, Admiralty Side.

1-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey, Khusao and others vs The British Steamer Zante &c.—Jefferson and P.

LONG CAUSES.

64-78—A F Turner—Rhemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

57-78—Rimington H & C—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Moorarjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

536-77—Craigie L and C—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Vussonjee Moorarjee.

601-77—In person—Bhugwandass Pranjevundass vs Jugjevundas Hemjee.

172-78—In person—Goolam Nubbee Ameerbhoy vs William Johnson and others.

For Counsel's Reply.

726-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Narotumdass vs Shaik Esuf bin Khalifa—Masterlane and G.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.

194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday—Rimington, H and C.

138-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai widow vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

906-78—In person—Keeswojee Issar vs Dayabhoy Luckmidas.
353-78—In person—Heralall Trebhwandass vs Allarakea Savagebhoy.
908-78—Moolchwer L—Framjee Sorabjee vs Jaljee widow Nanee and H.
378-78—Mooljee and B—Framjee Keeswojee vs Jetha Meghjee.

For further hearing.

621-77—M H Khan—C Valabdass vs L Walabai and others—Fletcher and S.

LONG CAUSES.

636-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Loomba Lalla and others vs Govardhun Damodhur—J C Dame.

689-77—Mr Turner—Sadanund Shrodcrushnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.

286-78—Cragie L and C—W Lyon and others vs Heerjee Cusson—Khunderao M.

107-78—Muljee and B—N Ludha and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Bicknell C and L.

37-78—Mr Judge—Motiram Krishnadass vs Raghoonathdass Jumnadass—Shamrao V.

182-78—Jeffreys and F—Abdulldass Lulloobhoy vs Hajee Ally Mahomed, &c.—Chalk and W.

414-77—Shapurjee and T—William London, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee F and others—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 6.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ranikhet on the 26th July, Private Samuel Sale, 14th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ranikhet, on the 29th June, used violence against Corporal Walter Smith, by throwing a stone at him, and striking him with it.

2nd—With having without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, and with having remained so absent until the 30th June.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner, to be imprisoned with hard labour for 672 days.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... 13th, 5h. 7·4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 13	English Mail expected.	5 42	6 29	11 50 m 11 52 a	5 22 m 6 0 a
Wed. 14	.....	5 42	6 27	0 19 a	5 57 m 6 39 a
Th. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	0 23 m 0 45 a	6 28 m 6 56 a
Fri. 16	.....	5 41	6 30	1 0 5 m 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 10 a
Sat. 17	.....	5 43	6 25	1 28 m 1 57 a	7 28 m 7 53 a
Sun. 18	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 24	2 2 m 2 4 a	8 0 m 8 25 a
Mon. 19	.....	5 44	6 23	2 42 m 2 29 a	8 54 m 8 58 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SETON—August 10th, at Ashrgarh, the wife of Major W. S. Seton, 4th Rifles, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLERK—August 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of L. S. Clerk, Esq., of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—August 2nd, at Jalpaigori, the wife of E. T. Partridge, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1878.

THE death of Queen Mercedes of Spain was no doubt a very melancholy occurrence, and as she was young, personally amiable, and the hope of politicians who believed that her union with King Alphonso would destroy dynastic rivalries which have been perpetually endangering the peace of the country, there was good reason why the Spanish nation should mourn over the calamity, and why the people of other nations in Europe, and, indeed, all philanthropists should sympathise with the Spaniards. But it would have required a great amount of ingenuity to show that the death of the Queen of Spain was really an event which had a special interest for the municipal representatives of Bombay. A spectator of the body of the unfortunate young Queen when it lay in State might have indulged in a great circle of reflections He might have thought sadly of the uncertainty of human affairs, as illustrated by the fact that a few months ago the Princess Mercedes was a bride in whom the people delighted, and who drew from her union with the King the most sanguine hopes for the future of the nation; he might have felt with direct poignancy the conviction of the absolute, irrevocable, relentless fate of man, who is ever followed by Atropos the accursed with her shears; and he might have felt much pity for the death of one so young and for the sovereign who had been deprived of a partner so loveable as his Mercedes. He might have considered all these things, and derived altogether as much profitable nourishment from them as Sir Thomas Browne did from his melancholy contemplation of sepulchral urns; but we feel certain that he would not for one moment have imagined that the death of the Queen lying before him there was destined to have a bearing more or less important upon the drainage works of Bombay and the refusal of the Government of India to lend this Municipality 60 lakhs of rupees to make sewers and water-works. Yet such is the case. We cannot blame the spectator for his failure to grasp the full effects of the catastrophe, for we confess it must have required a degree of prescience more than human to perceive that an event which had plunged the Spanish nation into grief would also be the means of awaking strange emotions within the breasts of certain parochial politicians in a far away city in the East. It just shows how incomprehensible the ways of nature are to man. An ordinary individual might as well try to foresee all the effects of a wave of air as it goes on pulsating through space and through time into eternity as endeavour to calculate all the effects which will arise from any mortal occurrence. When a thing is done or happens, it appears thenceforth to be imbued with eternal vitality, working onwards and onwards, affecting this thing on that side, and that thing on the other, and having an influence on such an innumerable number of circumstances that shortsighted man often thinks it is no more when in reality it is still playing a more or less important part in connection with the affairs of the universe. Very likely, if the threads could only be traced, it might be proved that Alfred the Great's negligence in looking after the cakes of the cowherd's wife was the direct cause of the British occupation of Cyprus; and of course the cause that led to the cakes being burned had its origin in some other event unfathomable in the womb of time. There is nothing therefore wonderful perhaps in the fact of the death of the Queen of Spain having some effect in the Municipal affairs of Bombay; indeed, it may yet exert influences in much more unlikely places than a city which is so justly celebrated as this is over the whole world.

Our readers are well aware that in order to hasten this city onwards to the state of perfection it was lately decided by the Corporation that Bombay should be provided with a thorough drainage scheme. The discussions which took place before that consummation was reached were apparently never-ending. Anybody who imagined he knew anything about sanitation delivered his decision about the kind of drainage works Bombay should have, and every shade of opinion was expressed, from the one extreme that it was better to have dirt and noxious smells (these being argued to be quite healthy) than an underground drainage or sewerage system, to the other extreme that every house in Bombay should be furnished with water-closets connected with a wonderful net-work of subterranean sewers. All that was said and written upon the Bombay drainage scheme would, if collected, and bound in small volumes, occupy a considerable portion of the British Museum, and would be, at all events, a remarkable monument of the talking and writing power possessed by our worthy civic representatives. With so much talk of course nothing was done; and it almost appeared to the outside public that there were certain great parochial politicians, men whose natural faculties were splendidly adapted for grasping the smallest subjects with considerable power, who did not wish to have any drainage scheme at all begun, because then they would have nothing to talk about. While all this talking was going on, it must be confessed that the sanitary condition of the city was very bad; there was especially, at the Carnac Bunder, one of the most abominable gigantic nuisances that the stupidity of man ever invented. About this nuisance, which daily converted a portion of the harbour into a sea of filth, the Port Trust threatened the Municipality several times; and there was a hope that the talkers would at last see the necessity of coming to a conclusion. But, no; there was more talking than ever—such croakings about typhoid fevers, poisonous sewer gases, poison retorts, and we know not what other shibboleths of amateur sanitists, as never were heard before. At last the Government of Bombay saw that unless somebody interfered with a strong hand there would never be a drainage system at all; so Sir Richard Temple caused a letter to be written intimating that if the Municipality did not do its duty Government would do it for it and charge it with the expenses. This brought the talkers to reason. They consented to the appointment of a Commission to make a scientific inquiry and report upon the most suitable drainage scheme that could be adopted for Bombay. This Committee commenced its sittings in November last year, and considered all the questions which before had furnished the talkers with such ample occasions for oratorical displays. Thus it took evidence upon the separation of storm-waters from sewage and the disposal of the sewage; the advisability or otherwise of admitting night-soil into sewers; the drainage of the subsoil; water-supply and distribution; the advisability of having house-connections with sewers; the construction and ventilation of the proposed sewers; the question of having a outfall or outfalls to the sea; the utilization of sewage for agricultural purposes; questions of defecation; and the question of the cost of a complete scheme. A report embodying decisions on all these matters was submitted to Government in January, and the Municipality ultimately accepted the scheme (Mr. Walton's modification of Major Tulloch's scheme) which the Committee had recommended. The public now heaved a sigh of relief. At last the vexatious question was disposed of. There would be no more talking about first principles of sanitation and other terrible subjects—no more of those alarming prophecies of typhoid epidemics which small sanitary Cassandras were perpetually uttering. But the public were premature in their rejoicings, for an unlucky circumstance threatens to reopen the subject. The Government of India's refusal to grant the sixty lakh loan, and the death of the Queen of Spain, have furnished the croakers with an opportunity of calling out for the re-opening of the whole of the subjects which had already received the careful consideration of a Committee composed of scientific engineers. "M. W." in a contemporary, has welcomed the Government of India's decision with heavy raptures, because as Queen Mercedes died of typhoid fever in Madrid, therefore the citizens of Bombay have now an excellent opportunity of refusing to carry out the drainage scheme; another correspondent has expressed the thanks of the public to "M. W;" and of course there is plenty of more talk about poison retorts and typhoid epidemics. It is precisely people of this description who can never make up their minds on any subject; with them it is eternal meddle and muddle. When other people, properly qualified, come to a decision for them, they are still unhappy, and go about the world proclaiming their futility until practical men turn from them with despair. Great as is the misfortune which the people of Spain have suffered by the death of their Queen, we trust that their calamity will not be turned into a calamity for Bombay also by causing the drainage question to be reopened again. But indeed there is little fear of this, for we think that every sensible man in Bombay now sees the necessity of carrying out Mr. Walton's scheme without any further delay and so removing a grave scandal from the character of this city.

A SPECIAL MISSION TO KABUL.

A SPECIAL mission under the charge of General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., is about to proceed to Kabul. The mission will comprise Major Cavagnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, Major St. John, R. E., Captain Hammick, Military Secretary to Sir Neville Chamberlain, and a medical officer. They will be escorted by detachments of the Guides Cavalry and the 11th Bengal Lancers, and will probably leave Peshawur early in September.

A RUSSIAN MISSION AT KABUL.

By news-letter from Kabul, the Government have learnt of the arrival there of a Russian mission of three European officers, accompanied by an escort of Cossacks and Usbegs. The head of the mission is believed to be General Abramoff, the Russian Governor General of Samarcand. The mission reached Kabul on the 22nd July, and was received by the Amir in Durbar, when the chief of the mission delivered two letters to the Amir—one from the Czar and one from the Governor General of Turkestan. On the 2nd instant a grand review was held in their honour to which troops and representatives had been summoned from all parts of Afghanistan, and after the review the Amir gave the Envoy written replies to the Russian letters, which were immediately sent off by special messenger to Tashkend. Neither the contents of the letters which have passed nor the Russian proposals have been made public, though there are plenty of wild rumours about them, and the Russians are popularly believed to desire some establishments in the north-west of Afghanistan. Openly they talk of opening up trade between Russia and Afghanistan; they praise the Kabul manufactures, which, they say, might be improved by the admission of Europeans into the country; and express a desire to visit Herat and the western frontier.

TOOLSI AND TANNA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TANNA, AUG. 9.

THE rain came down in such torrents yesterday that the road to Toolsi was in a far more desperate condition for pedestrians than it had been during the earlier part of the week, and taking the advice I got not to attempt the journey, I put off my last visit to Toolsi until this morning, when I found parts of the roads almost impassable from the depth and violence of the streams, or rather torrents, pouring over them.

I got to the works at about half past eleven o'clock. The water in the lake had not at that time fallen below the level of the upper edge of the tower, but the bags of earth which had been piled up on the top of the timbers that were fixed across the mouth of the tower were plainly visible, and it is satisfactory to know that if the flow of water through the tunnel has not yet been completely stopped, it soon will be. But up to twelve o'clock (noon) to-day there was a pretty brisk stream of water still finding its way through, though, of course, it is insignificant in size and force when compared to the torrent which ran in the same place for nearly a week after the late slip. The work of filling up the shaft is being carried on with vigour and will soon be completed. In describing the scene of the late slip I omitted to mention, as tending only to confuse the reader, that the large circular opening occasioned by the slip in front of the shaft was, what I may call, a "neck" leading into the shaft, or in other words the fall of the earth immediately near the slip was not so extensive as elsewhere, and consequently the big hole which remains where the slip occurred is somewhat narrower for from twelve to fifteen feet next the shaft. No new timbering has been added to the shaft as yet, but two great wooden "slides," constructed of massive timbers, have been formed in the same shape, but much larger than the slides used in the ports at home for loading and discharging bags of grain, &c. These slides have been slung over the side of the slips, and bags of matting, well filled with earth, are being sent into the break by their assistance as fast as the labourers below can fix them in their places. The whole of the bottom of the shaft and of the narrow neck of the slip has already been completely filled in to a height of about twelve feet; the bags are being placed longitudinally in the direction in which the tunnel runs, or at right angles to the foot of the dam. The water from the tower is still finding its way through or between the bags in the lower tiers, but we may expect the flow of water through the tower to be altogether stopped in a day or two, and the rapidly increasing pressure upon the lower tiers, as the piling of the bags progresses, will help materially to drive the lower tiers more compactly together.

A great number of bags of earth are lying ready waiting for their turn to be tumbled down the slide and put in position. The bags are of coarse matting stuff of ample strength, and have been filled with earth taken from the edge of the slip, the removal of which by lightening the pressure on the banks of the slip contributed to prevent any further slip occurring, and so the filling of the bags accomplished a double object. The bags are being piled perpendicularly one over the other with as up and down face, and not with a slope towards the slip. As soon as this part of the work has been completed the labour of clearing out the debris from the channel of the tunnel will be commenced, and when that has been completed, the lining of the tunnel can be proceeded with.

I did not visit either the waste weir dam or dam No. 1, but I heard from the overseers in charge of the shaft that the work at both of the places mentioned is still being carried on. A week's labour has therefore been insufficient to reduce the surface level of the lake by nineteen inches. Allowance must, however, be made for the very heavy rain which has fallen during that time, and contributed much to prevent the work accomplished from having its full effect. Had the danger to the dam been as imminent as was at first declared, I think it is very doubtful whether this slow rate of progress would have been sufficient to save it. However, the danger may now be fairly presumed to be over, and when the repairs which are to be executed will be completed the dam will not be in any way weaker than it would have been if no slip had occurred.

While detained in Tanna I took the opportunity to enquire into some local affairs there, and as I have now given you all the details relative to the Toolsi accident with which the public can be interested, I trust you will let me note one or two points connected with the working of the railway here, which have some interest for the people of Bombay.

Most of your readers are probably aware that under the regulations of the Salt Department, the country boats here are only permitted to land their cargoes at the bunders appointed for that purpose, and of these there are at present only two—one at Callian and the other at Tanna. The bunder at Tanna consists of a well-built pier, terminating in a boat-slip which projects well into the river, close to the railway bridge. As almost all the salt that is discharged at this bunder is intended for transmission up-country, upon its removal from the boats in which it is brought, it has to be sent on to the railway station, by a very circuitous route considerably over one mile in length. For this purpose the merchants have hitherto been accustomed to use bullock carts, which convey the salt in bags for a uniform charge of three annas per load of eight bags. The pier on which the boat's cargoes are now discharged runs from the river side for a distance of about one hundred yards, and is then joined where it is intercepted by the road, by a pier which the railway company have constructed, and which joins the main land. This latter pier, or rather embankment, has been fitted with a single line of rails, which join the up line to Bombay just outside the Tanna station. These rails were laid by the company for use as a siding into which to shunt trains required to wait at Tanna until another train had passed. It has now been proposed to continue these rails across the road and along the salt bunder, a distance of about fifty yards, and this would enable the boats to be discharged into the railway trucks, by which means the merchants would be saved the trouble and expense of having the bags conveyed by bullock cart, to the railway station, and would thus effect a saving of three annas on the cost of every eight bags. The expense to the railway company of carrying out this proposal would be very slight, while the benefit to the merchants would be considerable, and the facility of loading their goods into the railway trucks direct from the boats with the consequent saving of expense would most probably induce many of the merchants now using the Callian bunder to adopt the Tanna bunder in future, as the salt has at Callian to be carried from the boats to the railway station in carts, at a cost of 4 annas for each load of eight bags, and the additional railway charge on the carriage of the salt from Tanna to Callian would be, I understand, much less than this amount.

The Government have, I believe, approved of the scheme and are going to have a canal cleared out alongside the pier to enable the boats to unload direct on the pier instead of on the boat-slip as at present, and a pucka Custom-house is to be built instead of the palm-leaf and bamboo construction which is now distinguished with the honourable appellation of Custom-house, and it only remains for the railway company to effect a portion of the needed improvement by carrying their siding along the pier and putting in a new crossing at the bridge end of the Tanna station to facilitate the shunting of the salt trucks to and from the trains, although the latter is not absolutely essential.

The whole of the down line to Bombay has been laid with new steel rails, and the work is being carried on further up the line. The apparatus required for working the line on the block system is also being laid, and will be carried on to the foot of the ghauts, when it will be put in operation.

WAR SERVICES OF LIEUT. GENERAL WARRE.

THE following are the War Services of Lieut.-General Warre, who is nominated as successor to Sir Charles Staveley in command of the Bombay Army:—

Lieut.-General Warre, while employed on the Staff in Canada, 1845-46, examined and reported upon the river communications (2,000 miles) between Montreal and Red River settlement with a view to the transport of troops; also in surveying and reporting upon the various settlements in the Oregon Territory and on various Islands on the coast of the Pacific. Served in the Crimean Campaign from March 1855 including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; after Colonel Shadforth was killed he commanded the 57th Regiment and was present at the assaults on the Redan on the 18th June and 8th September; also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinbourn (medal with clasp C.B., 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal). Commanded the 57th on the line of posts on the Taptee River in co-operation with the Central India Field Force in 1858. Also in the war of 1861 in New Zealand and at the assault on the rebel Maori positions on the Kaitikara River on the 4th June 1863. Afterwards as Colonel on the Staff commanded the troops in the province of Taranaki—under martial law—during the whole of the operations on the West Coast in 1863-66; was present and in command of the Troops in the action at Ponkoko, 2nd October 1863, at the assaults and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds, at Ahuahu and Kaitake in March 1864, and Matuitawa and To Arei in October 1864, also the occupation of Opunaki and subsequent operations at Worea and Te Purn, and in command of the Field Force which was ordered to meet the troops from the south, to open the Coast line of 150 miles from Taranaki to Wangaum. Was specially mentioned in Sir Duncan Cameron's despatches for his conduct during the war, and received the pension for distinguished conduct for his services in New Zealand (medal.)

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following is a list of the prize pictures at this Exhibition, which, it will be seen by our telegram, was opened yesterday afternoon at Poona by H. E. the Governor. The number of pictures exhibited this year is comparatively small, but the average quality is of a higher class than usual. Thanks to the interest taken by the Governor in the Exhibition, the Committee have been able this year to get the use of the large room in the Council Hall, which is much better lighted than the rooms in which the pictures have usually been hung:—

Prizes.	Artist's Name.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.—For the best picture in oil or water color by an amateur artist, No. 208.....	Mrs Gillespie.
H. H. SIR CHARLES STAVELEY'S PRIZE.—For the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, serving with his regiment or battery, No. 92...	Private Murdoch, 2nd Battalion 11th Regt.
KHAN BAHADOOR PADAMJI PESTONJI'S PRIZE.—For the best drawing in oil or water color, by a Native of India, (Professional or Amateur), No. 247	Pestonji Bomanji (of the Bombay School of Art.)
THE COMMITTEE'S PRIZE.—For the best flower painting, No. 76...	Captain Temple.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES. 1.—For the best landscape in oil (Indian Subject), No. 204	Major Tanner.
2.—For the best landscape in water color (Indian Subject), No. 33	Colonel Hancock.
3.—For the best figure painting in oil, No. 233.....	R. Light, Esq.*
4.—For the best figure painting in water color, No. 63	Capt Fagan (Figures.)
5.—For the best sketch in black and white, or sepia, No. 100	R. Hawthorn, Esq.
6.—For the best series of four sketches in water color, bona fide from nature, sine not less than 8 by 12 inches, Nos. 43, 45, 47, & 9...	H. Maxwell, Esq.
7.—For the best series of four sketches in oil ditto ditto Nos. 226 to 229	Lt-Col. Hogg.
8.—For the best copy in oil, water colours, or chalk, from a Painting, Engraving, or Photograph, No. 210	Miss Benson.
9.—For the best Landscape in oil or water colors by a Lady, No. 58	Mrs. Ballard.

* Mrs. Gillespie having obtained the prize for the best picture in oil, is debarred by Rule 2 from taking this prize with No. 208.

EXTRA Prizes given by Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I., for the encouragement of Native Art, were awarded to—

M. C. Tirvovengad Naidoo, No. 246; Balkrishna Jagannath, Student Bombay School of Art, No. 113; T. Rengasamy Pillay, Madras School of Art, No. 246; Gunput Kivary, Bombay School of Art, No. 115; I. Pereira, School of Art, Bombay, No. 114; Kalidas Nursey, for Wood carving; Nalacundan, for Ivory carving; School of Art, Bombay, for collection of Pottery; Zoolfekar Khan and Kootboodin Khan for Delhi Painting.

The following were highly commended:—

Major Frank James, Nos. 217, 244, 249, 256; R. Light, No. 236 to 242; Major General Primrose, Nos. 1 to 4; G. D. Giles, Esq., No. 5; G. D. Giles, Esq., No. 10; H. E. the Governor, No. 26; Mrs. Jardine, No. 34; Captain Hutchinson, No. 39; Colonel Mellise, No. 59; Captain Fagan, No. 62; Captain Temple, Nos. 72 and 73; Major Beasley, Nos. 94, 95, 96, 98.

Those commended were—

R. Chisholm, Esq., No. 219; A. W. Forde, Esq., No. 218; Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, No. 235; Pestonji Bomanji, No. 250; Doctor Purefoy, No. 33; Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, No. 57: Major Boyd, No. 65.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 10.

THE majority of the starving families that had migrated to Baroda have, since the fall of rain, begun to move to their native villages, but I regret to say that a number of these people who are still seen hovering in the city and suburbs with little ones in their arms and one or two running behind their stony-hearted parents, offer to sell them for a rupee or two when opportunity offers. About a hundred or so of these little children have been disposed of in this way. They will, of course, be brought up as slaves. It would be humane to establish a nursery and liberate these little ones from serfdom.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 9.

Too much of a thing is good for nothing. "*Ne quid nimis*," says Sosia in the *Andria*, for thinks he, "*id sp. prime in vita esse utile.*" But the clerk of the weather evidently is not of this opinion. Last year he well nigh burnt out the land by withholding the rain; this year he has turned on the cock, and the water supply has been in much greater abundance than is good for us. It began raining in this part of the country in June; it has continued pouring nearly all last month; it is pouring still, and it is impossible to say when it will hold off. People last year prayed for rain and it would not come; this year the anxious cultivator prays against it, and it comes in bucketsful. Prayers have no efficacy against either the method or freaks of Nature. Day before yesterday about 6 in the evening the Saburmattee began to rise and continued doing so till about 10 p.m., by which time the waters came to within a few yards of the city wall, near the Bhudder gate. As there had not been much rain here that day, this rise of the river indicated very heavy rain to the northward. It would be well if we now had a good spell of drying sunshine, else the *jowaree* and *bajree* crops will not be worth four annas in the rupee. The rice crops, too, will seriously suffer. So long as the ice crop keeps its head above water, it can stand any amount of it. But if submerged, it becomes stunted, and the yield of course is very inferior. The extra heavy rains we have had makes this likely. If want of water superinduces famine, a superabundance appears likely to do so too,—an unpleasant illustration of extremes meeting, and one cannot but be a sadder, if not necessarily a wiser, man from the contemplation of it.

With reference to the remarks of "your own" from this place, on the sentence in the Neriad murder case, it is not likely that Government will interfere in such a case. It was clearly within the province of the Judge to pass the lighter sentence. The District Judge here is no tyro at his work, He has been long on the Bench, and without being a hanging judge, he is by no means a causelessly lenient one. Three desperate rascals are at present in the condemned cell of the jail here awaiting execution. This fact shows clearly enough that when he takes a merciful view as in this case, it is not from any idle sentimentalism. Erring (if error there was) on the side of mercy, is by no means to be reprehended, specially in the mofussil, where a person accused of murder is seldom defended. The Crown does not afford him counsel here as is done in the Presidency towns, and it is extremely seldom that he can afford one himself. Hence the Judge—who is substantially both judge and jury—is bound to look to every circumstance that acquits the man of guilty intent. In this case, considering the almost brutal barbarity which accompanied the murder, the Judge thought the accused was not in his right senses when he committed it. I believe no medical opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the accused was in evidence in this case, and this was certainly an error which should not have occurred.

News comes from Neriad of another murder there. The case is creating much sensation there, as the person charged with the crime is no less a personage than the fouzdar of the place. The facts as reported are these. A short time ago a large quantity of valuable ornaments were robbed from the house of a wealthy bania. The police set to work and have succeeded in recovering a large amount of the stolen property. It is alleged that the police freely used torture as a means of discovery. The deceased was one of the persons who were submitted to this revelation-process and died under it, having been beaten to death. It is said the man was dead when dealt with, but was found, when too late, that he could not survive the treatment he received. The fouzdar became alarmed, and in order to avert consequences thrust some poison down the man's throat to make it appear that the man committed suicide. The *post mortem* examination was, singularly enough, performed at Kaira, about 13 miles from Neriad. From the consequent delay and exposure during the transit, the body had become so swollen that the result of the *post mortem* examination is anything but satisfactory. The reason for making this examination away from Neriad, is that the local medical man, a native, is an enemy of the fouzdar's. If this really is the reason it is far from being satisfactory. The relations of the dead man are clamorous for justice. Though to all outward appearance poor, they say they are prepared to spend Rs. 10,000 to avenge (what they consider) the murder of their kinsman. They have telegraphed to the Revenue Commissioner and the Kaira Collector, who are both at Poona, to have the fouzdar removed from Neriad, as, it is alleged, his retaining his present office will deter their witnesses from giving evidence against him. The request under the circumstances appears reasonable, and to ensure impartial justice, it is to be hoped will be acceded to. These are the facts so far as I have been able

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

OPENING OF THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

POONA, Aug. 12.

The Governor opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this afternoon, in the presence of a great assemblage of Poona society. In his speech His Excellency highly complimented Major Tanner, whose landscapes are conspicuous for their excellence, and spoke with much good feeling of the loss Art in India had sustained by the death of Colonel Baigrie.

THE COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant-General Warre has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Staveley in the command of the Bombay Army.

THE COMMAND OF THE BENGAL DIVISION.

Major-General Bright succeeds Major General Hardinge in the command of the Bengal Division.

HEAVY RAIN AT BROACH.—THE CROPS IN DANGER.

BROACH, Aug. 12, 3 p.m.

Heavy rain is falling here. The greater part of the crops will be destroyed. Nearly forty inches of rain up to date. The Nerbudda has risen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SEVERE FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.

Further advices of the fighting which ensued on the attack made by the insurgents on the Austrian reconnoitring party at Zepce on the 7th instant, state that the engagement was of a sanguinary nature, and that 600 insurgents took part in it; the Austrians were, however, victorious after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Austrians during the engagement captured a battalion of Turkish troops of the Reserves (Redifs) and eventually occupied Zepce.

The Turkish authorities at Serajevo have been instructed to yield to the Austrian occupation.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The *Daily News* states that a portion of the Indian Contingent began to embark at Cyprus yesterday.

Consols 94¼.

EMBARKATION AT CYPRUS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Half the Ghoorkas and the 25th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry are embarking at Cyprus for their homeward voyage to India.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BATOUM.

20,000 of the Mahomedan population of Batoum are assembled to resist the occupation of the place by the Russians.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant-General Warre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in succession to Sir C. Staveley.

Major General Bright succeeds Major General Hardinge in Bengal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 10.

The B. L. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

ADEN, Aug. 11,

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	52½
Oriental Bank Shares	£41
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares..	£38-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£41

The Market rate of discount is ½ higher than the Bank of England rate.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 12.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast and wet; thermometer 78; barometer 29·792. Fall of rain 5 inches 98 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy. Fall of rain 2 inches 83 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-45 p.m.—Weather fair; thermometer 94; barometer 29·77.

Vengorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 5 inches 44 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	77 86	84 93	83 95
August 11 Sunday	0 10	.....	.....
12 Monday	.....	0 10	0 5
Total	77 96	85 3	84 0
Fall up to 11th August 1877...	47 63	.....	.....
" " 12th " " ...	37 59	43 99	

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is upto midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Broach, August 11.—Yesterday it rained in torrents to the great disappointment of the poor cultivators. Reports from the districts are very disheartening with regard to all the crops. Half the plants are washed away or decayed in many fields; the other half is in imminent danger of being stunted and decayed if the fields are not weeded in a week or so. As I post this letter it is raining a little, but the sky is overcast and another deluge may be expected.

Baroda, August 10.—We have had a couple of sunny days after the recent floods, but for the last two or three days shower succeeds shower after short intervals. None of the crops, I am glad to say, have suffered from the floods, but fair weather is now anxiously looked for by the agriculturists. The cattle are picking up flesh again, for during the last two years' drought the poor animals were reduced almost to skin and bones.

Nasick, August 10.—Abundance of rain up to date, more than 22 inches, and our rivers, nullahs, tanks, and wells are all full. We now, however, need a break and fair weather for a few days to allow crops to spring up and all the cultivators' operations to be proceeded with.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Inglis, M.A., the Head Master of the Fyzabad High School, who succumbed to an attack of cholera on Saturday week. The deceased was popular in his own circle and his worth was appreciated in the Educational Department. Mr. Inglis was well-known in Bombay in connection with the Scottish Orphanage and the John Connon Schools. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University. In private life he was remarkable for his geniality.

A resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department has lately been issued, modifying existing rules with reference to the practice of taking security from lower subordinates in the P. W. D. when placed in charge of cash or stores. It appears that this practice has been temporarily dispensed with in the North-West Provinces and in Central India, as a tentative measure for five years; and the results are reported to be satisfactory in each case. The opinions, however, of the local authorities throughout India seem to be about equally divided as to the expediency of maintaining or permanently discontinuing the practice. The Supreme Government has consequently ordered that in future it shall be left to the discretion of the local authorities to determine in each case whether security shall or shall not be exacted; and, if exacted, whether the amount shall be paid in a lump sum or by deductions from salary.

We understand that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. John Bridges Lee, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Physical Science in the Benares College. Mr. Lee obtained a first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1870.

People in the habit of receiving or missing remittances in registered letters will feel a certain satisfaction in learning that the Allahabad Sessions Judge has sentenced Nanak Chand, the head clerk of the Travelling Post Office, to seven years' imprisonment for stealing Government currency notes from a registered letter.

The annual report on the administration of land revenue in Assam for 1876-77 has been reviewed by the Secretary of State, who, on the whole, considers the report favourable as indicating that the province is making substantial progress.

Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Municipal Market, has taken French leave and left for Europe. There have been rumours over since the market committee commenced their investigations of some strange disclosures with regard to the management of the market. Perhaps something may now come out.

The following Acts passed by the Legislative Council have received the sanction of the Home Government:—Act No. VIII. of 1878 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs. Act No. X. of 1878 for the levy of additional rates on land in the Central Provinces.

The *Statesman*—It is a curious feature of the prices prevailing in the North-West Provinces, that the coarser food grains—the cheap millets, as we are accustomed to call them—are indefinitely dearer than wheat, which at ordinary times is supposed to be out of the reach of the poorer classes altogether. Thus, for weeks past the coarse grains, *bajra* and *jowar*, which form the staple food of the poor throughout a large part of India, have been steadily quoted at Agra and Allahabad at from 8 to 9½ seers the rupee, while wheat is at 13 to 14 seers. Now, as we often say, the great want of the State is a 'thinking department;' and a phenomenon of this order, in our economic condition, should receive careful attention. How is it that this great change has come about in the relative values of the coarser and finer grains, so that the more valuable of the two has become not comparatively but positively cheaper, out of all proportion, than the common grains of the country? It is easy of course to point out that the direct and obvious cause is the all but total failure of last year's *khurreef*, of which *bajra* and *jowar*, with maize, are the great staples. But how is it, we naturally ask, if wheat be, as is generally supposed, a more nutritious grain than these coarse millets, and the people are debarred from its use in ordinary years simply by their poverty—how is it that the stress of consumption still falls upon the coarser grains, when wheat is positively 60 per cent. cheaper than those grains? If the people do not deliberately prefer *bajra* and *jowar*—in other words the coarse millets of the rain crops—with their food, how is it that they are buying them at 8 or 9 seers the rupee, when they can get 14 seers of wheat for the same sum, if they choose? We are here again confronted by a fact altogether new to us, and that shews how hopeless is the gulf by which we are separated from all exact knowledge of the people. We have been supposing hitherto that it was not from choice, but from necessity, that the people lived upon the coarse millets of the country. We have regarded it as a proof of their poverty that they send their wheat harvests to market, and in their own homesteads live upon *jowaree*. The present state of the markets would seem to show conclusively that there must be a large amount of error in this belief, if indeed it is not erroneous altogether. So strong is the preference of the people for these coarse grains, that they are positively willing to pay 50, 60, 70 per cent. higher prices for them than for wheat. Thus one of the supposed facts upon which we have rested a good deal of inference as to the economic condition of the people, *seems* to disappear altogether under the present condition of things. There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the people consume these millets because they prefer them to wheat: prefer them so greatly that they will pay almost any price to get them, regardless of the price of wheat altogether. We know, of course, how difficult it is for a people suddenly to change their style and standard of living, and it may be that they have become so accustomed to these coarse millet grains, that wheat will not satisfy their appetite or stay the craving of their stomachs for their customary food. We simply say that the strong phenomena which the ordinary price-currents discloses should arrest the attention of the Government, and be made the subject of close inquiry. It is clear that the mere failure of the *khureef*, however complete, will not account for the prices of the *khureef* grains rising 50 to 60 per cent. higher than wheat—if the popular belief concerning the superiority of the latter grain as food, and as to the masses abstaining from wheat in ordinary years only because they cannot afford it—be a true belief. If this belief were true, the price of wheat should control the price of these millets, unless indeed the latter are practically out of the markets altogether, through a total failure of the supply.

The annual report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for last year has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who expresses his opinion that the results of the administration are creditable to General Barwell. The report indicates progress in all departments, with a single but important exception,—that relating to the health of the convicts. Out of a daily average strength of 8,642 convicts the daily average sick were 894, or 8·35 per cent. The number of deaths were 361, or 4·17 per cent. of the strength. The Government of India has issued instructions for the issue of additional clothing in the rainy season so as to enable each man to change his clothes after his day's work, a measure which will no doubt considerably add to the comfort and health of the convicts. The year was opened by the absolute release, in honour of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of "Empress," of 430 convicts—336 males and 94 females. In addition to these, 182 were set free on condition of not leaving the settlement. To these latter liberal concessions were made for the purpose of affording them the means of a livelihood, and the Superintendent states that those conditionally released have behaved well and fully appreciate the benefit conferred upon them. One encouraging fact noticed is a considerable increase in the number of horned cattle, and a saving of nearly Rs. 9,000 a year in fodder to Government herds in the southern district, by the issue of Indian corn obtained from the newly cleared land between South Point and Corbyn's Cove. The superintendent anticipated that, after supplying all local wants, he would be able during the current year to export large quantities of timber.

A London correspondent writes:—"The rage is now to copy hats, caps, and head-dresses of all kinds from the paintings of the great masters, both old and modern. It matters little to what century the style may have belonged, or whether it is the headgear of a lady or gentleman in the original, provided it is a revival. In fact, *any* imitation of this kind will be received with favour as *bon ton* if the colouring is perfect, which is imperative. The latest novelty I have noticed in hats is a bold and tolerably correct copy of one of the 'cocked hat' tribe, and I look forward to a speedy appearance of dainty three-cornered hats *a la Fontainebleau*. I anticipate the 'coming event' in hats will be the introduction of the Plantagenet style with pointed crown and peak after the manner of 'Prince Hal,' but probably its advent will not take place till the end of autumn or early winter, as it will be a very suitable and convenient form of wearing seal-skin and other furs."

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

The following were the market rates of grain, &c., as sold at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 7th August, at the rate of lbs. per rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Wadhwan	20	20	21	1	30	16	‡
Dhrangadra	17	18	19	13	2	5	14 80
Limri	22½	22	21	14	2	0	17 120
Bhaunagar	20	18	21	14	1	30	18 100
Mahooa	18	18	27	14	1	0	22 100
Junagarh	15	16	18	11	1	30	15 25
Jetpur	17	16½	18½	10	1	30	17½ ...
Gondal	16½	16½	18½	10½	2	0	15 75
Dhoraji	16	17½	19	10½	2	0	15½ 70

‡ Green grass sells.

A singular story.—On the night of 26th July a girl of about 8 years accidently fell down a well near the Coroner's office at Hyderabad. She raised a cry, when some police constables came, one of whom was brave enough to jump in the well and brought out the girl. All efforts were made to restore the girl's life but without success; she was taken to the hospital but the doctor was of opinion that the body was lifeless; she was then removed home by her relations who tried other means to restore her to life. Next day she was moving about, life being restored to her.—*Beacon.*

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

Cocoanut Day.—Yesterday was the annual Hindoo festival known as Shravani or Narali Purnima, or more familiarly called the Cocoanut day, when the stormy vigour of the monsoon is considered to be at an end, and cocoanuts are offered to the sea to gain its favour towards those who now begin to trust themselves to its mercy. On account of the *festival* and also the lunar eclipse, the banks and other places of business were yesterday and are closed to-day. Yesterday afternoon a fair was held on the Esplanade near the verge of the Cruickshank road, of a character similar to that of fairs held every year in the same place. The rains had fortunately for the petty tradesmen who had gathered there held off about the time when natives and their children visit it in dense masses, notwithstanding the slush and the slippery ground within the limits of which the booths for the show of wares are confined under police arrangements. A fair amount of business was done at prices satisfactory to the buyer and profitable to the vendor, and to the intense delight of babydom.

Mr. R. Barnast is, we hear, the gentleman who has been appointed by the Secretary of State Chief Constructor at the Indian Government Dockyards.

Put back.—The steam ship Francis I. which left Bombay for Havre on July 11 with a full cargo of cotton has put back leaky, after reaching almost within sight of Aden. She arrived here on Saturday, and yesterday commenced discharging her cargo to discover the leak.

Found drowned.—The body of a Hindoo woman was yesterday found floating on the surface of the water at Baboola Tank, and when taken out life was found to be extinct.

Housebreaking and theft.—Yesterday, a Hindoo named Pudma Pashia was convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of committing housebreaking and theft of property consisting of silk wearing apparel, jewellery, &c., of the value of Rs. 354, belonging to Moor Ally Thakur. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from apoplexy.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of Mr. George Butler, who was a travelling auditor on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Deceased was on that morning found lying insensible on the floor of his sitting room, and breathing heavily, from which position he was lifted and placed on a sofa; in about half an hour afterwards he expired. Dr. J. T. Gray's evidence was taken, which went to show that the cause of death was apoplexy, induced by the habit of taking gin in immoderate quantities. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of George Butler was caused by apoplexy."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.

(Statesman.)

The letter we publish below is a very good example of the singularly illogical manner in which mission work is often thought and spoken of. Thus, we are said that the missionary was in a specially favourable position to win the confidence of the natives, because he came seeking nothing *from* them, but bearing something which he desired to bestow upon them. What does our correspondent say to this? "No doubt," he says, "the missionaries do not come to ask anything directly from the native; much poverty-stricken, many of them come to India, if not to make a fortune, at least to make a living, just as much as the merchants do. The only difference is that the merchant depends on his own exertions for his living, whereas the missionary depends on what he can draw from the charitable Christian public of Europe and America." What our correspondent terms "the only difference," is in fact, the essential difference, so far as winning the confidence of the natives is concerned. Natives see that, howsoever the missionary lives, he does not live upon *them*; that he does not desire to profit either by *their* earnings or their labours, and that he is the member of the only class of Englishmen who occupy this particular position. But apart from this, we must object most emphatically to our correspondent's account of the "only difference." The missionary gets his living by "his own exertions" precisely as does the merchant. Our correspondent appears to regard it a good ground of reproach that the missionary should receive payment at all. "To how many missionaries," he asks, "will the account of St. Paul apply—'And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them and wrought: for by their occupation they were tent-makers.'" He might as well reproach the missionaries with their incapacity to cut down trees, or to speak with tongues. St. Paul happened to understand tent-making because among the Jews it was the universal custom to educate every male member of a family in the practice of some handicraft. It is *not* the English custom to do this; and it is no more a reproach to a missionary that he cannot take to tent-making, than to the member of any other profession. But that which most deeply aspersions our correspondent is that the missionaries should be held up as "martyrs and self-sacrificing men." We certainly, have not so depicted them nor are we aware of any one who ever has done so. In the missionary body, as in all bodies of men, there are, of course, to be found numerous varieties of character—the indifferent missionary as well as the zealous. But in general, we suppose, that it is not zeal that is wanting so much as knowledge. It is preposterous to imagine that we can repeat the achievements of the Apostles unless we go forth armed with the same weapons; and it is only ignorance or a spirit of blind and passionate partisanship which can suppose that pure Apostolic Christianity is found in any one of the sects which divide Christendom at this day. In saying this, we do not desire to pass any judgment either for or against the doctrines of these sects. What we mean is, that all these special doctrines have a genesis and a development which can be traced in history. If true, they are the flower, not the germ, of that truth which the Apostles sowed broadcast in the Roman Empire. And the monstrous and impossible task in which our missionaries have involved themselves, is the attempting to raise a harvest by sowing these flowers, instead of the original seed. It is the Christianity of Apostolic times that is needed for India, not that Christianity overlaid and crushed by eighteen centuries of ecclesiastical history and theological disputations.

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure your two articles commenting on the report of the Mirzapore Mission in your issues of the 29th and 30th May, and your review of "Missionary Life in India" in your issue of the 25th June. I heartily agree with you in most of your remarks, but I am sorry to have to differ from you in others, at least from the implied sense. My experience of missionaries does not lead me to believe them to be exactly the self-sacrificing, disinterested persons that they are implied to be in your first article. No doubt the missionaries do not come to ask any thing directly from the native; but, nevertheless, many of them come to India, if not to make a fortune, at least to make a living, just as much as merchants do. The only difference is, that the merchant depends on his own exertions for his living, whereas the missionary depends on what he can draw from the charitable Christian public of Europe and America, by reports replete with phrases such as "the Gospel," "the Truth," &c., which sound well, and have a good effect on the religiously charitable of a Scotch, English, or American congregation, when the annual collection on behalf of Indian Missions is made. These don't put pertinent queries, such as you have ably expressed as to "what Gospel," "what Truth," &c., which sound manner they were presented to the heathen. To how many missionaries will the account of St. Paul apply? "And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them and wrought: for by their occupation they were tent-makers." The missionary as a rule draws a fair monthly salary; more and with far less thought or labour, than nine-tenths of them would ever have earned either by their hands or brains if they had stayed at home. I may be very far wrong, but I think there are too many and far too much if we would have so many missionaries. The Indian clergy of the Church of England have well been described as a class of men whose creed is "we believe in a Providence which pays us Rs. 1,000 per month." And the missionaries are not according to his lower emoluments. There are too many drones in the missionary hive; where men are wanted who will work heartily for God. The merchant of course comes to India to make money, but when the labours of both the merchant and the missionary come to be summed up, I am sure that in the case of the upright merchant, if there are any such, will be found to be the better missionary and the more self-sacrificing of the two. Missionaries should recognise the fact that they have a valuable auxiliary in the enterprising merchant. The "Bania," as the sign, the jam and cotton mill, at present of "Gospel" to the heathen, aye, and one that is not obscured and contorted by "creeds and dogmas" that no one can understand, and that every expounder explains differently. Some years ago a manufacturing firm near Calcutta imported a lot of new machinery that required to be worked by leather belting, of which there had been none in use in the factory before. All the best workmen were Hindoos who objected to handle leather, and said that they must get chuckler to splice, and not touch it themselves. The manager was a man of good experience of native workmen; he called up the leading men, and told them that he gave them twelve hours to decide whether they would splice the belting or not, and warned them that if they should decide in the negative, the machinery for ever would have to revert to cooly work on Rs. 6 and 7 per month: and that he would have none but dangars and chumars to work the machinery, who would thus be promoted from Rs. 6 and 7 per month to from Rs. 10 to 15. The Hindoos held a conference on the matter, and next morning informed the manager, that as the leather was tanned, they were informed by their Thakur that they were permitted to handle it. Evidently they had understood the manager's sermon.

But to return to the missionaries. I don't grudge them whatever comforts they have, but I do object to them being held up as martyrs and self-sacrificing men, which, as a body, they are not. I don't see that it entails much hardship, to go about in the country as tourists as they do during the cold season, and wander in monotony of the self-sacrifice by a tour to the hills during the hottest months. If not this, to live in a large "Mission bungalow," with tatties and punkahs during the hot season, with bearer and dirwan, paid by others than themselves. Not with the Christian who may come to disturb the padre sahib's afternoon siesta. I say Native Christian, for, as soon as our missionaries baptize a heathen, they appear to take no further care of him, as far as religion is concerned. They will put up with any kind of rudeness from the *inquirer*, but woe to the Christian convert if he should dare to enter the Mission bungalow with his shoes on his feet. Dr. Scott quotes the case of Moses Peters and deplores it. But did it strike him to make any inquiries, public or private, to judge correctly as to the causes that had acted on Moses Peters, and had made him a stumbling-block in the path of Christianity?

From the name, I am of opinion, that Peters is some native convert who has been, to use a missionary phrase, brought to a knowledge of "the truth" by a Protestant Missionary, and after he found himself an outcast from his own people, and also despised by the European Christians who had baptized him, he has been pounced on by the Roman Catholics and rebaptized under a Portuguese name, and then got wrecked on "creeds and dogmas," till he verily believed that the whole was nothing but humbug devised by priests for their own ends and palmed upon credulous mankind as "the Truth" and "the Gospel." In this case of Moses Peters, did not strike Dr. Scott, that the text once uttered by Him who spake as never man spake might pretty safely be applied to many of our Missionaries, viz. "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child of hell than yourselves." At least this is the opinion of a

GAMIN DE BON ACCORD.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE-BITES.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

Sir,—The whole world will be obliged to your correspondent Mr. F. R. Tottenham, if he will kindly mention the medicines or the processes by which, as he assures us, he can remove the effects of any snake-bite in the human patient. Dr. Fayrer and many others have failed in discovering any medicine or means by which snake-bites can be cured. Almost every day we hear, especially in the mofussil, of two or three men dying from this cause; snakes now being plentiful on the *Maidan* because of the rains. If Mr. Tottenham can give us a sovereign remedy for such a sudden deadly scourge, he will certainly deserve the gratitude of the whole world. He will reap no benefit from keeping the cure to himself. A person living some hundred miles off cannot call for his kind assistance if bitten by a snake. I therefore think that for the sake of humanity, he should publish the invaluable secret. There should be some inducement, moreover, in the fact that by so doing he will throw into the shade Dr. Fayrer and other worthy and learned men.

Calcutta, August 7th. DIN DOYAL BOSE.

CONFESSION ADMISSIBLE AS EVIDENCE.

IMPORTANT REFERENCE AND DECISION.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, 15TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson, C.I.E., W. Markby, W. Aitken, and W. F. McDonell, Justices.)

Empress vs. Ashutosh Chuckerbutty, Baneswur Lushkur, and Akbar Thandar.

Reference to the Full Bench, by a Bench composed of Mr. Justice McDonell and Mr. Justice Broughton.

The three prisoners have been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs of murder, and have been sentenced to death, and the proceedings have been sent up to this Court for confirmation of the sentence, under Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The prisoners have likewise appealed.

With reference to the prisoners Baneswur and Akbar, it was argued before us that the evidence on the record, was not legally sufficient to convict them of the offence charged; that the so-called confession and statement of Ashutosh was a piece in one way said against the other prisoner in another way. But, although the section does, in my opinion, notice the confession admissible in evidence against either prisoner, the weight which ought to be attached to such evidence, and the question, whether taken by itself, it is sufficient in point of law to justify a conviction, is a question for the Judge who tries the case. A confession by prisoner A., which implicates prisoner B., is, of itself, unsupported by other testimony, evidence of the weakest possible kind against B. It is simply the statement of a third person, not made upon oath or affirmation, and I am of opinion that no Court ought to convict prisoner B. upon such evidence. I consider, moreover, that, if a prisoner were convicted upon such evidence, whether by a jury or otherwise, and were to appeal to this Court, the conviction ought to be set aside; and further, that any Sessions Judge, trying such a case before a jury, ought to direct them to acquit the prisoner. How any corroborative evidence would be sufficient, coupled with the confession to convict a prisoner, must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

I consider that the word "Court" must mean the Court before which the trial of the prisoner is to be had, and in a jury trial must mean *the Judge and jury*. I cannot think that the word "Court" is intended to mean "the Judge and Jury," as regards one portion of the confession, and the Judge only, exclusive of the jury, as regards the other portion. If the confession is corroborated by other evidence, I do not think it matters whether in proving the case at the trial the confession precedes the other evidence, or the other evidence precedes the confession. In Section 166, which prescribes how questions may be put by jurors. But certainly neither in that Act nor in the Code of Criminal Procedure is there, so far as I am aware, any trace of an intention to separate evidence which may be considered by a jury from that which may be considered by a Court. Nor in my opinion does the definition of the word "Court" in the Evidence Act excludes the jury; it runs thus—"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence, but it does not therefore necessarily exclude a jury, for when the definition is intended to be exclusive, it would seem the form of words (as in the next following definition) is *means and includes*. Besides it appears to me that for the purposes of the definition, the jury are authorized with the Judge to take evidence. They certainly hear it, and decide upon its value.

As to the language of Section 255 the word evidence there is not, I think, used with reference to its definition in the Evidence Act, and even if it were I do not consider that it would create any difficulty. It seems to me impossible to consider that the Legislature should have intended that confessions admitted to consideration under such circumstances should be used in any other way than by making them (to use the English term again) "evidence"—or that having made their "evidence," and having contemporaneously provided for the trial of a large class of offences by a jury invested with the power of determining questions of fact, they should have silently withdrawn such "evidence" from the consideration of the jury, permitting it to be considered by the Court, which has not the functions of deciding on the facts.

There remains the question of the effect to be given to such confessions, and this point also appears to me not doubtful. The confession clearly cannot stand higher as to probative force than the testimony of an accomplice, who is declared to be a competent witness against an accused person (Section 133), and the law does not say of the confession as it says of such testimony that a conviction is not illegal, merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. That being so, I consider that we are free to lay down the rule which would undoubtedly prevail in England if it were possible that such matter could be admitted, and to hold that a conviction based upon such confession alone would be illegal, and not only so, but that such confession will not legally suffice when corroborated by other facts of which evidence is offered, unless those facts are such that, if believed to exist, they would of themselves suffice to support a conviction. They need hardly advert to the fact that the Legislature which, declaring that a conviction is not illegal, because it depends in the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, at the same time enumerates examples of facts, while the Court may presume mentioning prominently this one that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particular, and the facts afterwards instanced as fit to be considered as such, clearly indicate the application of this maxim have reference, I conceive only to the case of the accomplice witnesses as the illustration itself has also. I would answer the questions put, as above stated.

Markby, J.

Upon a question of the construction of an Act of the Legislature, it is very desirable that there should be no dissentient opinion. My learned brethren having come to the conclusion that a conviction which rests upon the uncorroborated confession of an accomplice would, except as against the accused person who makes the statement, be illegal, I am content to abandon my own doubts, and to concur in their decision that the confession of an accomplice is, by the law of India, evidence against his fellow prisoner.

Ainslie J.

Courts of justice in dealing with questions of fact have to determine whether alleged facts are proved, disproved, or not proved. They can only do this by considering the matters before them, bearing upon the existence or non-existence of the alleged facts, and whatever bears on the existence or non-existence of a fact is evidence in respect of that fact. The Indian Evidence Act in the 30th Section speaks of certain confession by a prisoner as proper to be taken into consideration, not only as against the person by whom they are made, but also as against any other person who is being tried jointly for the same offence. Such confessions may legally go to make up the proof of the offence as against the latter, and if so, it is impossible to describe them as anything but evidence. In the case of a confession proved by oral testimony or previously reduced to writing by a Magistrate, and proved by the production of the record, the definition of "evidence" in Section 3 of the Evidence Act will clearly include such proof. There can be no reason for holding that a confession made during a trial in the Court of Sessions in open Court is to be treated as something different; therefore, I hold that all confessions which can legally be used under Section 30 are evidence. In the case of trial by jury, it is specially the province of the jury to determine whether the confession before it adduced to prove the charges laid against the accused is trustworthy. It is the duty of the Judge to exclude irrelevant evidence, but as regards the evidence, which is declared to be relevant, it is the duty of the jury to determine its credibility and generally its sufficiency. If a case is left to go to a jury at all, the whole of the admissible evidence must go to the jury, and therefore the word Court in Section 30 must include the jurors, who are to determined on the evidence. But under Section 251 Criminal Procedure Code, a Sessions Judge is empowered to stop a case, without referring the evidence to the jury, when he thinks there are no grounds for proceeding, and directing the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. To a certain extent, therefore, the Judge is to determine in the sufficiency of the evidence, and he is empowered to direct a jury to return a verdict of acquittal, when there is no evidence to go to it, except the uncorroborated statement of a confessing fellow prisoner, which is positive proof. I think that he is not only empowered, but bound to exercise this power. The case does not come within the words of Section 133 taken strictly, and that section itself must be taken into illustration by Section 114, which shows that it is reasonable to presume that an accomplice is unworthyof credit unless he is corroborated in matrial particulars. The particulars are material, as has frequently been pointed out, are those which go to connect the accused with the offence, and not merely those which go to corroborate the general story of the crime. There is not, in my opinion, anything in the law inconsistent with the view, that a Sessions Judge is bound to stop a trial when there is nothing against an accused person, but an uncorroborated statement of a fellow-prisoner. This I have tried to show the same offence, and that a failure to do this amounts to an error in law which will vitiate a conviction by a jury, arrived at under such circumstances.

McDonell J.

On the first and second point I agree with my learned brethren. I took the same view when referring the case to the Full Bench. On the third point I entirely concur in the judgment of Mr. Justice Jackson.

Mr. G. C. Kilby appeared for the Crown.

Baboo Bhyrab Chunder Banerjee and Prannath Pundit for the prisoners.

The Judgment of the *Full* Bench was as under:—

Garth, C. J.

I am of opinion that under Section 30, the confession of a prisoner, which affects himself and some other prisoner, charged with the same offence becomes, when duly proved, admissible in evidence as against both prisoners, and must be so dealt with by the Court. When this confession has been *duly proved*, using the expression in the language of the section, be taken into consideration against either prisoner, and I do not see in what other way it can be taken into consideration than *as evidence*. There is no provision in the section, by which the confession is to be receivable against the person in one way and against the other in another way. But, although the section does, in my opinion, notice the confession admissible in evidence against either prisoner, the weight which ought to be attached to such evidence, and the question, whether taken by itself, it is sufficient in point of law to justify a conviction, is a question for the Judge who tries the case. A confession by prisoner A., which affects the prisoner B., is, of itself, unsupported by other testimony, evidence of the weakest possible kind against B. It is simply the statement of a third person, not made upon oath or affirmation, and I am of opinion that no Court ought to convict prisoner B. upon such evidence. I consider, moreover, that, if a prisoner were convicted upon such evidence, whether by a jury or otherwise, and were to appeal to this Court, the conviction ought to be set aside; and further, that any Sessions Judge, trying such a case before a jury, ought to direct them to acquit the prisoner. How any corroborative evidence would be sufficient, coupled with the confession to convict a prisoner, must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

I consider that the word "Court" must mean the Court before which the trial of the prisoner is to be had, and in a jury trial must mean *the Judge and jury*. I cannot think that the word "Court" is intended to mean "the Judge and Jury," as regards one portion of the confession, and the Judge only, exclusive of the jury, as regards the other portion. If the confession is corroborated by other evidence, I do not think it matters whether in proving the case at the trial the confession precedes the other evidence, or the other evidence precedes the confession. In Section 166, which prescribes how questions may be put by jurors. But certainly neither in that Act nor in the Code of Criminal Procedure is there, so far as I am aware, any trace of an intention to separate evidence which may be considered by a jury from that which may be considered by a Court. Nor in my opinion does the definition of the word "Court" in the Evidence Act excludes the jury; it runs thus—"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence, but it does not therefore necessarily exclude a jury, for when the definition is intended to be exclusive, it would seem the form of words (as in the next following definition) is *means and includes*. Besides it appears to me that for the purposes of the definition, the jury are authorized with the Judge to take evidence. They certainly hear it, and decide upon its value.

As to the language of Section 255 the word evidence there is not, I think, used with reference to its definition in the Evidence Act, and even if it were I do not consider that it would create any difficulty. It seems to me impossible to consider that the Legislature should have intended that confessions admitted to consideration under such circumstances should be used in any other way than by making them (to use the English term again) "evidence"—or that having made their "evidence," and having contemporaneously provided for the trial of a large class of offences by a jury invested with the power of determining questions of fact, they should have silently withdrawn such "evidence" from the consideration of the jury, permitting it to be considered by the Court, which has not the functions of deciding on the facts.

There remains the question of the effect to be given to such confessions, and this point also appears to me not doubtful. The confession clearly cannot stand higher as to probative force than the testimony of an accomplice, who is declared to be a competent witness against an accused person (Section 133), and the law does not say of the confession as it says of such testimony that a conviction is not illegal, merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. That being so, I consider that we are free to lay down the rule which would undoubtedly prevail in England if it were possible that such matter could be admitted, and to hold that a conviction based upon such confession alone would be illegal, and not only so, but that such confession will not legally suffice when corroborated by other facts of which evidence is offered, unless those facts are such that, if believed to exist, they would of themselves suffice to support a conviction. They need hardly advert to the fact that the Legislature which, declaring that a conviction is not illegal, because it depends in the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, at the same time enumerates examples of facts, while the Court may presume mentioning prominently this one that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particular, and the facts afterwards instanced as fit to be considered as such, clearly indicate the application of this maxim have reference, I conceive only to the case of the accomplice witnesses as the illustration itself has also. I would answer the questions put, as above stated.

Markby, J.

Upon a question of the construction of an Act of the Legislature, it is very desirable that there should be no dissentient opinion. My learned brethren having come to the conclusion that a conviction which rests upon the uncorroborated confession of an accomplice would, except as against the accused person who makes the statement, be illegal, I am content to abandon my own doubts, and to concur in their decision that the confession of an accomplice is, by the law of India, evidence against his fellow prisoner.

Ainslie J.

Courts of justice in dealing with questions of fact have to determine whether alleged facts are proved, disproved, or not proved. They can only do this by considering the matters before them, bearing upon the existence or non-existence of the alleged facts, and whatever bears on the existence or non-existence of a fact is evidence in respect of that fact. The Indian Evidence Act in the 30th Section speaks of certain confession by a prisoner as proper to be taken into consideration, not only as against the person by whom they are made, but also as against any other person who is being tried jointly for the same offence. Such confessions may legally go to make up the proof of the offence as against the latter, and

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LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

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As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is the best preventive and cure for billousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and ailment not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest! The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than "nips," and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—is recognised as a timely and healthful but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*. Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at Colleges, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix
Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and declared great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "drugs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—ENO'S FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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